WFP Tanzania
Country Brief
November 2022

Operational Context
Following 20 years of sustained growth, Tanzania – home to 60 million people, reached an important milestone in 2020, when it formally graduated from low-income to lower-middle-income country status. This achievement reflects sustained macroeconomic and political stability combined with the country’s rich natural resources and strategic geographic position. Tanzania has also registered significant gains in poverty reduction with the national poverty rate falling from 34.4 percent in 2007 to 26.4 percent in 2018. Agriculture is a critical element of the national economy and provides a livelihood for most of the population. Despite sustained progress, a significant share of the population remains food insecure and malnourished. Climate change and environmental degradation threaten the achievement of long-term development objectives and gender inequalities continue to prevent the country from realizing its full economic potential.

WFP has been present in Tanzania since 1963.

Operational Updates
Climate Adaptation: WFP continued the implementation of the Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project in collaboration with the District Councils of Kondoa, Kongwa, and Mpwapwa. Through this intervention, WFP is supporting the establishment, expansion, and rehabilitation of 32km of irrigation schemes supplying 2,610 acres of land while engaging impacted communities (1,500 participants) in asset-creation activities. The schemes will support 26,000 vulnerable people in accessing irrigation water for agricultural and horticultural activities and livestock farming. WFP is also establishing water distribution points across the irrigation canals to facilitate safe access to water. To ensure sustainability, WFP is equipping participants and targeted communities with the skills required for water and crop management as well as mitigating climate shocks, including land and soil degradation. Participants receive cash transfers to meet their food needs during the implementation period.

WFP started the implementation of the Water Provision Resilience Project in Dodoma, Singida, and Mwanza. The project will improve access to water for drinking, sanitation, and domestic use as well as livelihoods including livestock farming and small-scale kitchen gardens. WFP will be extracting underground water using the borehole method. Communities will have access to water through a solar-powered pump supplying storage tanks at established water collection points. The intervention will serve thousands of people with a specific focus on women and youth engaged in kitchen gardens and small-scale livestock farming. In addition to improving access to water and building community climate-shock resilience, the comprehensive package will also reduce protection risks associated with water collection, including gender-based violence, by reducing travel distance – from 8 km to less than 1 km - as the water points will be established inside their communities.

Nutrition: WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute to establish school gardens in 50 primary schools in Kigoma region with the objective of promoting school feeding as a social protection system for addressing malnutrition, especially micronutrient deficiencies among school-aged children and adolescents. The

In Numbers
USD 19.2 million six-month (Dec 2022 – May 2023) net funding requirements
54,000 metric tons of food commodities procured, injecting USD 22.5 million into the national economy since January 2022
200,782 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance

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Photo: Hilda is at an Aggregation Centre that supports marketing activities in Kongwa District, Dodoma Region. @WFP Tanzania
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>363.1 m</td>
<td>45.7 m</td>
<td>19.2 m</td>
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Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in the United Republic of Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:
- Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors
- Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centred disaster risk management to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and responding to stressors and crises at the national and sub-national levels

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:
- Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable populations and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social and behaviour change communication, and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods
- Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the national school feeding guidelines and implementation of home-grown school feeding models in prioritized districts

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:
- Provide technical assistance to support smallholder men and women producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies, and markets
- Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging, and delivery practices
- Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building that enables them to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: Government institutions and development partners in the United Republic of Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:
- Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners and the private sector

activity will promote the production and consumption of biofortified maize and beans, fruits, and vegetables during school days while also contributing to improved education outcomes among targeted schools and promoting the supply and demand for biofortified varieties among community members. The intervention will also complement other activities currently implemented by WFP in Kigoma in support of host communities. This initiative is part of the comprehensive technical and financial support provided to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for the roll-out of the National School Feeding Programme.

Under its technical support to the government, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre in facilitating the first Inter-ministerial meeting on the Cost of Malnutrition in Africa study. The study, which will start next year, will provide evidence of the social and economic impacts of malnutrition on health, education, and productivity. Results will serve as an advocacy tool to catalyse and increase investment in nutrition as a key pillar for human capital development. By conducting this study, Tanzania will join a list of 21 countries that have conducted similar studies and as a result, improved their policies and investment in nutrition.

Disaster Risk Reduction: WFP, in collaboration with the Disaster Management Commission in Zanzibar, organized a stakeholders’ workshop to validate the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans developed for Maghribi A and Magharibi B districts. The stakeholders also reviewed and validated the developed guidelines for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in district development plans to ensure preparedness and response activities are integrated and costed systematically. Similar workshops were also held in Mtwara region.

Refugee Response: WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 200,782 Burundian and Congolese refugees hosted in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in Kigoma. The ration provided covered 80 percent of the daily kilocalorie requirement. This went hand in hand with the distribution of supplementary food to 64,586 nutritionally vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children aged below five years, and chronically ill individuals including malnourished, HIV, and TB cases. WFP also supported in-hospital patients and refugees repatriating to Burundi through the provision of hot meals.

Partnerships: WFP signed a contribution agreement of USD 6 million with the Republic of Korea to boost smallholder farmers and enhance food and nutrition security among refugees and hosting communities in Kigoma for the next four years. The funding, which has been provided through the Korea International Cooperation Agency, will support over 200,000 beneficiaries, and contribute to the triple nexus of humanitarian assistance, development, and peacebuilding in Kigoma region. More about this collaboration can be found here.

Donors

Canada, the European Union, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, One UN, and the United States of America (in alphabetical order)